USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 3

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Winter wheat harvest continued to move northward but has been slow to progress because of wet field conditions, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Several fields of double-crop soybeans were being planted as soon as possible after harvest of the wheat crop. Isolated thunderstorms producing heavy rain, wind and hail caused damage to crops in some areas during the week. A few of the last fields of tobacco were set in southern counties over the weekend. Farmers were also busy cutting and baling hay, spraying herbicides and applying nitrogen to corn as weather permitted. Seed corn growers in some northern counties were running irrigation systems in areas that have dried out lately.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.8 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-eight percent of the **soybean** acreage has been planted compared with 98 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 95 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. Three percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 21 percent last year and 10 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 57 good to excellent compared with 60 percent last year at this time.

Thirty-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 66 percent last year and 50 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 8 percent of the wheat crop has been harvested in the north, 40 percent in the central region and 83 percent in the south. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 57 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 68 percent good to excellent compared with 76 percent last year. **Livestock** were reported to be in mostly good condition with adequate pasture and water supplies.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Soybeans Planted	98	95	98	99
Soybeans Emerged	94	87	95	96
Soybeans Blooming	3	NA	21	10
Winter Wheat Harvested	39	16	66	50
Alfalfa, First Cutting	97	91	96	98
Alfalfa, Second Cutting	15	NA	20	27

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	3	8	31	44	14
Soybean	3	8	32	46	11
Winter Wheat	3	10	30	46	11
Pasture	1	5	26	52	16

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	1
Short	6	2	11
Adequate	70	62	66
Surplus	24	36	22
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	1
Short	3	2	6
Adequate	71	68	66
Surplus	26	30	27
Days Suitable	4.8	2.9	5.3

CONTACT INFORMATION

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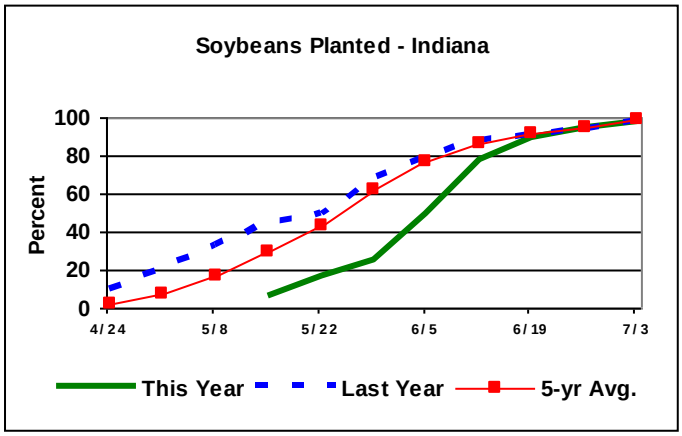
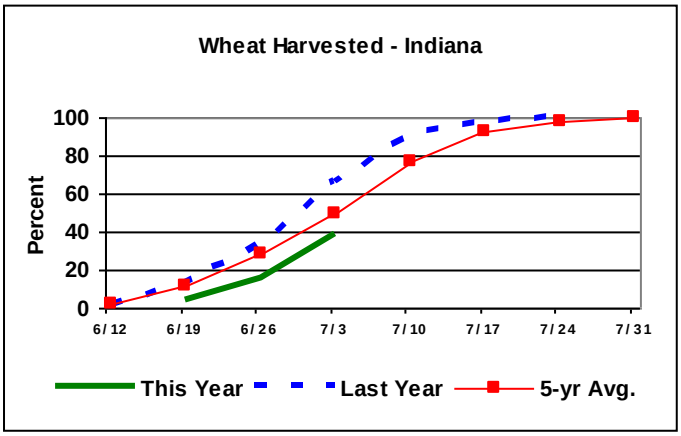
Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

European Corn Borer Questions Continue

Written by Christian Krupke and John Obermeyer, Purdue University. Article appears in Pest & Crop, issued June 24, 2011 and can be found at: http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/pestcrop/2011/issue12/index.html.

- ECB exploiting unprotected corn and other crops.
- Tried and tested threshold, still applicable today.

It has probably been over ten years since we've had questions about scouting and treating for European corn borer (ECB). This is not to indicate that mass destruction by this old pest is occurring, but in some non-Bt cornfields, folks are finding significant damage.

To sample for ECB, inspect 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 areas of the field. Randomly select the first plant of each sample set. Carefully examine the whorl leaves on each plant. Count and record the number of plants showing foliar feeding damage. Total the number of plants showing such damage to determine the percentage of damaged plants. Also, determine if borers are still present and actively feeding. Pull out, carefully unroll, and examine the whorl leaves from one plant showing damage in each sample set.

Treatment decisions; below is a dynamic threshold that was developed years ago. For years, producers would consider about 50% infestation as treatable. And in those years corn prices hovered around $2/bushel. But we can still use this dynamic equation today: If you plug in your specific variables in the following formula you will find treatment levels have changed along with the price of corn. Interestingly for us IPM practitioners, the price of corn has gone up and the cost of treatments has gone down (generics are part of this trend). Both factors act to effectively lower our treatment threshold, so what was tolerated just a few years ago just does not make economic sense anymore. An example appears below.

1) Preventable yield loss (bu/A) = anticipated yield (bu/A) X yield loss figure (following table) X level of infestation (as a decimal value, so 10% = 0.10) X anticipated level of control (as a decimal value). It is probably impractical to expect 100% control. A good estimate of control might be 75%.

2) Preventable dollar loss/A = Preventable yield loss (bu/A) X market value ($/bu).

3) Compare preventable dollar loss/A to cost of insecticide and application to determine if treatment is warranted.

Yield Losses Caused by European Corn Borers for Various Corn Growth Stages[1]

	Yield loss - #borers/plant[2]		
	1	2	3
Early whorl	5.5%	8.2%	10.0%
Late whorl	4.4%	6.6%	8.1%
Pre-tassel	6.6%	9.9%	12.1%

[1] These percentages are based on physiological stresses and do not include losses due to stalk breakage and/or ear droppage.

[2] For more than 3 borers/plant, use percent yield loss figure for 3 borers, or adjust loss slightly upward.

Example: A field in the early whorl stage has 35% of the plants with "shot-hole" feeding and an average of 1 live larva per whorl. Anticipated yield is 180 bu/A and the crop is valued at $7.00 per bushel. The cost of the insecticide and application is $15.00 and 75% control can be expected. Would it pay to apply the insecticide?

1) Preventable yield loss (bu/A) = 180 bu/A X .055 (5.5% loss for 1 borer/plant) X .35 (35% infestation) X .75 (75% control) = 2.6 bu/A

2) Preventable dollar loss/A = 2.6 bu/A X $7.00/bu = $18.19/A

3) Compare preventable dollar loss/A with cost of control/A

$18.19/A (preventable $ loss/A) - $15.00/A (cost of control) = $3.19/A return from application of control. The most likely decision in this case would be spray away!

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, July 3, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through July 3, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	92	56	72	-3	1.45	5		22.20	+10.57	48	1111	-93
Francesville	91	55	71	-1	1.42	4		19.98	+8.19	49	1098	+10
Valparaiso_AP_I	92	57	73	+2	3.98	3		17.78	+5.32	45	1129	+77
Wanatah	93	51	71	-2	3.72	3	74	21.16	+9.34	56	969	-27
Winamac	92	56	72	+0	1.82	5		21.93	+10.14	58	1154	+66
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	95	56	72	-2	1.30	3		19.58	+7.30	51	1100	-36
South_Bend	93	56	73	+1	0.60	3		19.84	+8.30	52	1162	+130
Young_America	90	56	72	-1	1.38	3		20.40	+9.07	41	1189	+87
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	95	56	74	+2	0.01	1		16.99	+6.22	49	1285	+198
Kendallville	93	55	72	+1	0.66	3		18.40	+7.07	63	1093	+69
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	88	54	70	-5	2.20	5		23.03	+10.35	50	1200	-82
Perrysville	93	55	73	+0	2.09	4	79	18.11	+5.57	44	1328	+141
Spencer_Ag	90	57	73	-1	0.94	5		22.14	+8.86	49	1307	+123
Terre_Haute_AFB	91	56	75	+0	2.23	5		21.70	+9.33	50	1461	+185
W_Lafayette_6NW	92	55	73	-1	2.13	4	76	23.61	+11.94	51	1251	+142
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	90	59	74	+0	0.37	4		19.55	+7.96	51	1447	+184
Greenfield	89	56	73	-2	0.23	4		23.19	+10.89	56	1309	+118
Indianapolis_AP	90	60	74	+0	0.36	3		18.73	+7.14	48	1476	+213
Indianapolis_SE	89	54	72	-4	0.33	4		24.36	+12.54	50	1260	+22
Tipton_Ag	91	56	72	-1	0.41	3	77	22.91	+11.31	52	1232	+168
East Central (6)												
Farmland	91	55	73	+1	0.02	2	81	15.96	+4.09	53	1225	+199
New_Castle	89	52	70	-3	0.04	1		23.15	+10.30	43	1199	+146
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	93	59	77	-2	0.11	1		26.19	+13.56	43	1746	+223
Freelandville	91	60	75	-1	0.36	3		22.63	+9.64	40	1526	+196
Shoals_8S	88	55	73	-2	0.72	2		26.98	+13.12	37	1428	+156
Stendal	90	58	75	-2	0.07	2		30.25	+16.08	42	1586	+175
Vincennes_5NE	94	60	76	+1	0.48	3	74	26.84	+13.85	42	1575	+245
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	91	59	75	+0	0.67	3		27.81	+13.78	47	1561	+288
Oolitic	87	57	73	-1	0.31	3	76	26.38	+13.18	47	1330	+128
Tell_City	91	61	75	-2	0.47	1		27.58	+13.43	41	1637	+210
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	90	55	73	+0	0.30	2		22.89	+10.41	48	1358	+248
Greensburg	91	60	74	+1	0.74	3		25.73	+12.90	45	1439	+259
Seymour	87	58	73	-2	0.03	1		26.84	+14.45	40	1346	+124

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

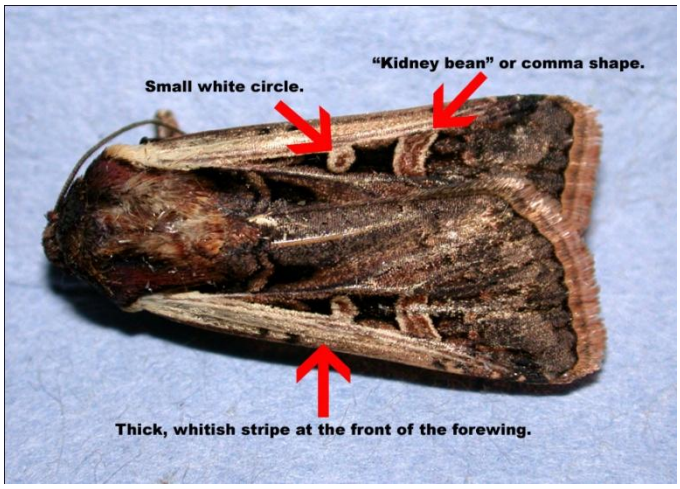
Western Bean Cutworm Moth Flight Begins

Written by Christian Krupke and John Obermeyer, Purdue University. Article appears in the June 24, 2011 Pest & Crop Newsletter, Issue 12.

- Moths emerging from soil, soon mating and egg laying will begin.
- Scouting for egg masses should commence once moth captures are increasing daily.
- Most Bt corn is protected, but don't forget the refuge.

Pheromone trapping began for western bean cutworm moths on Monday (June 20), and sure enough some were captured that very night. This is the beginning of an extended moth emergence and flight, with their peak presence expected in the 3rd week of July, a bit later than last year as a result of the cooler April and May temperatures this year. Those in high-risk areas, i.e., sandy soils, high moth flight and WBC history, should be gearing up for field scouting of vulnerable cornfields.

Scouting should begin once moths are being captured nightly. In five different areas of a field, inspect 20 consecutive plants for egg masses which are laid on the upper surface of the top leaves of corn and/or larvae that may have hatched and crawled to the whorl and begun to feed. Usually the newest, vertical leaf is the best place to look. Young larvae need pollen to survive, and female moths are most attracted to cornfields that are just about to pollinate. Since very few, if any fields are that far developed, moths will lay eggs on whorl stage corn. Damage from larvae, as they feed deep in the whorl (attacking the tassel to get at pollen), will resemble corn borer or fall armyworm damage. Initially the damage will be subtle and not economically important, as the larvae grow so will their mouthparts and appetite. Because the proteins expressed in Herculex, Smartstax, and Viptera has shown to be very effective in suppressing this pest, scouting should not be necessary in those fields, other than for informational purposes for next years planting etc. But don't forget the refuge corn - obviously it is not protected.



Key identifying characteristics of WBC moth

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